

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

IN ADVANCE VOL. XXX

NEW SERIES-No. 12.- VOL 2

LEXINGTON, Ky. THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1825.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS]

Western District of Louisiana.

Beitenacted by the Senate and House of Repregress assembled, That all the claims to land embra- commenced against such delinquent or his suretresced in the report made by the Commissioners appointed for adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Western District of Louisiana, upon the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recommended by them for confirmation be, and the same are hereby confirmed: Provided, that no person or persons shall be entitled, by any one claim, to a greater quantity than one league square under this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Washington, Feb. 5, 1825: Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the following sums be, and and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the Military Service of the United States, for the year ode thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to wit.

For the pay of the army, ane subsistence of officers, including the Military Academy, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fitty-five cents.

For forage for officers, thirty -five thousand five

hundred and twenty dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one expended balance on the first of January, one large Brick Houses at present occupied by Messrs, thousand eight hundred and twenty five, of one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, of one thousand dollars, twenty-three thousand five hundred will be sold seperately on a credit of two years for liney see as how I tells secrets out b' school; but

service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred to satisfy the Complainant certain sums of money and twenty-five, of eight thousand five hundred as specified in said decree. The title to the above dollars, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dol-

For the Purchasing Department, two hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the purchase of woollens, during the year vance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of building a brick wall round the arsenal lot, on Schuylkill, and repairs of public buildings thereon, eight thousand dollars.

For Medical and Hospital Department, in addition to amount on hand, on first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, of thirteen pillar of government was prostrated, and that we thousand dollars.

For Quartermaster General's Department, two hundred and eighty-four thousand pine hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents. For Quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationary, for the Military Academy at West point, eleven thousand

five nundred dollars, twenty thousand dollars. For the contingencies of the army, ten thousand

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Service, forty thousand seven hundred dollars. For Arsenais, forty-four thousand six hundred

dollars. For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred (to wit:) whether the constitution or the Legislaand forty-cight thousand four hundred and fifty two ture enacted the law establishing the court of apdollars and twenty-six cents.

twenty thousand dollars.

For making surveys, and carrying on the operations of the Board of Engineers, in relation to appeals, the answer was no; but that the constituinternal improvements. and in addition to an unexpended balance on hand, twenty-eight thousand it became an act of the constitution. I said stop five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For paying certain States the amount due on account of Militia in the service of the United States during the late war, ninety-two thousand five hunseven cents, being an amount heretofore appropriated, and which has passed to the surplus fund

Sec. 2. And be it further enac'ed, That the sev- the constitution. They told me I was dim-sighted. eral sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That to money appro. priated by this act, shall be paid to any person or majority; they could not dispute their talents; but

his compensation, who is in arrears to the United | said they were villanous mercenary men. I poin-States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to and solomous. They then lunted up a number of balances arising solely fram the depreciation of Tresury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in purstance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer; if demanded by the party, his tinued to vary the subject every way, and would AN ACT confirming certain claims to lands in the leent, or Attorney, to report forthwith, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, sentutives of the United States of America in Con- within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be

Washington, Feb. 21, 1825. Approved. with a set of the party of the second second

Botanic Garden.

WANTED a man to quarty stones; also one hun dred Cedar posts ten feet high; also a cart by the day or job, and some young Cecars, Pines, Evergreens and other trees, shrubs, &c. Apply to

JOSEPA FICKLIN P. M.

FOR SADE. HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Nicholasville A Jessamine county known by its number, 45. It is opposite the Court house, and adjoining Capt Hightow er's tavern. It contains 45 feet in front. Any person wishing to purchase the said lot enquire for particular as to the terms of sale, of Michael Rice or of the sub

DANIEL RICE.

Jessamine county March 17 1825-11-3t*

Lexington Library.

THE persons each of whom subscribed fifty dollars towards the purchase of the Lexington Library House and Lot, will please to take notice, that the sec instalment of their subscription will become due on the 10th of next month

ALL OTHERS, indebted to the Library either by subscription or for contributions are also requested to make payment in order to enable the institution, to fulfil its contract by paying \$850 specie which will be due at the above datr

By orde of the Board of DIRECTORS. Lexington March 17 1825-11-3t

EDWARD WEST CONPLAINANT,

AGAINST CHANCERY

WM. H. TEGARDEN & JACOB SHAYOCK DEFTS.
In persuance of a decree of the Honourable the
Faye te Circuit Court made at the February term 1825 in the above cause, there will be exposed to sale at public auction on the 13th day of April discloses some secrets as next two valuable lots of Ground situate on Water royal army of the centre. Street in the town of Lexington at the Upper end of the lower Market House, having thereon two be required from the purchaser. Said property or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold property is believed to be unquestionable. Sale will take place on the premises at 11 A. M. JOSEPH TOWLER, Com'er.

Lex, March 16 1825 .- st. Total South Control of the Addition of the State of the S

From the Russellville Messenger.

(BY REQUEST.) Well neighbours, I have just returned from our one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, in ad. little town, where I find a desperate blaze. I had some business to do there, but had no opportunity of doing it, as I could scarcely pass through the town; I was carried this way to hear the story of town iop, and that way, to hear the pleadings of a federalist-court-party-lawyer, until got tired and sick of the noise, and was giad to get off home, and at the expense too, of leaving my onsiness undone They told me every thing, God knows what; for i do not remember half they told me, that the mainstood on the brink of desolation, blood-shed and ruin. I replied that I apprehended no danger of "blood shed," and as to ruin, I could conceive of ne other persons being ruined, but the old tyranuical court and the federalist lawyers; and as to we far mers, we apprehend no danger, as we are living in harmonious concord, and that it was for the purpose of removing those tyrannical judges, we sent our last legislature, and we now only have to say "well done thou good and faithful servants, thou hath been faithful over a few things and we will make you ru ter over many things." Stop, stop was the cry from all quarters!! Can you say well done to a set of men, who can coldly & premeditately purjure themselves? They were sworn to support the constitu tion; and here they have repealed a law that was made by that sacred instrument. Neighbours, 1 bels out ont. Ginral Pot ses, her had the fort 23 took the liberty to stop them here, and told them that I could not expect to vie with lawyers, as their trade was chicanery, and mine that of "Plous share and pruning hook;" but as it appears the this point is the grand pivot on which all is to turn, peals. Neighbours, all parties agreed that it was on this point, that they contended. I then made For the half pay pensions to widows and orphans the following propositions: Supposing, immediately after the close of the convention, our country ad became suddenly annihilated, could any future historian say that Kentucky ever had any court of tion enjoined this on the Legislature, and therefore lawyer, you enjoin it on the legislature to make a law that is already made-non-sense in the ex treme; you give them a task that I should not know how to begin; and had they considered such a task before them, they undoubtedly would have commenced another way, and instead of the bill (estabdred and thirty-five thousand dollars and seventy- fishing the court of appeals) reading as it now does, we would find it in words something like these: we are about to enact a law already enacted and establish the court of appeals, already established by

as well as all of my calling; (farmers) this I ac-

knowledged, as it related to invself; but pointed

them to a number of men in the state, whose tal-

ents was indisputable, who defended the side of the

ted them to others, whose virtues could not be impeached. The reply was, that they were fools. So, and Solomons. They then lunted up a number of newspapers, and read me (I cant say how many) preambles, resolutions and protests, drawn up by 31 1-8 1-4 1-8 Consols for Account 93 4 7-8. the minority against the last legislature; but I am happy to relate to you neighbours, that there was by the government had excited a lively sensanot a republican's name assigned to any of them; but all tederalists of the deepest uye. They conoccasionally mention the glorious administration of John Adams, and the happy plan of constitution have been for that old dunce (l'atrick Henry) who so greatly adulterated it with his foolish harrangues, we should now have had a constitution worth some hing, pure and genuine from the immortal pen of Hamilton, and then the apises people would have Campbell, and thence to Very Cruz, with the eld their tongues about their state rights

pect redress by and through the Legislature; but, redress-I told them they reminded me of the Devil trying to tempt the Christian, by directing him Asylum, which door he (Devil) had strongly barred stood that England would conclude a seperate last Legislature that the minority amounts to a little more than one third of the members, and that we can have no entrance there-and their next ou ject is to stop the next avenue with their own persons; and could they succeed in blinding us farmers so as to let them in, I would then agree with them, that we are on the brink of ruin-but I trust that we know our interest too well to send them our sheep, or the foxes to keep our geese. Renember Lawyers, we farmers don't do business in this way-And I also find that they are shooting guns at John Rowan from all quarters, for having orsook their standard; and I much donot whether there was a greater alarm given in the "dark regions" by the conviction of Saul of Tarsus, and his conversion to the holy faith, than was given to the federal camp when Rowan forsook them. And is it not our duty, neighbours to receive him as a "returning prodigal," as there is more "joy in heaven/ over one sinner that repenteth, than ninety and nine just yersons, that needeth no repentance. A FARMER.

FROM THE ARGUS

JO DRINKER-AGAIN. Jo is an unlucky dog. His former letter is said co have put him mortally out of favour with all the royalists about Frankfort. It is loxed the poor retion with share the same fate in Washington. The following letter, which was intercepted by a Mercer republican who caught and examined a royal messenger on his way to corporal Per in Versailles, discloses some secrets as to the operations of the

SPRINGFIELD, March 6th, 1825. Deer Peggy-Im mity sorry my tother letter got they're so mad, they've sont me off clean away down to Washington county to Ginral Por and Col. Cosy, an they ses I must dress myself to lik a rebel an tote around the country Captain Penn's Public Advisers, a sorter proclamation which he sens un from Lewevill every week-sixty or nore at a time. Goodness nose who pays for sich a leap o' papers, jest to give away. But they say there's a bank at Lewevill. Now Peggy, I dont like goin like a houn dog of a spy, to tote Captain Penn's proclamations. an tell lies jest for thare mad-jestits; but Ive tuk the bounty, so I must.

Dearlivin Peggy, what for did you gin your let-ter to corprai Dana? He hasnt much sens any how, and he thinks when any body gis him any thing its to go in the papers. Why didnt you notify him, that it was to be sont to me by sum of thare madjustices' peple and not stuck in the pipers to make a fool of yourself? Jo woud'nt let his riens print his non-sens; but the rebels tuk his letter prisner some

ow and put it in the Argus. Dear Peggy, I would take the motto you tell of-For the constitution of my country" and jine the country boys; but as I teld you before, I hav tuk the bounty, and so I must be for there mid-justices, and I cant be for the constitution nur for my country but only for thare madjustices. I hate it Peggy worse as you dus; but we Kentuck boys never him ches, rite or rong-so Ill stick or go threw-Huzza for there mad-justices and all other mad peple-i'll lite for um a day after Im dead-(1 hate it tho.) So mind little Jo, and dont scold me any more about pollyticks.

Your luvin husban,

JO DRINKER. Note the Bene. Ginral Sneed has rit a book, and Ive got sum for the Washinton peple. An ole fox, he maks me laff. He jest wants his fort and amernishun back agen, and so he is goin to talk the reyears and laid up in it sixty thousan dollars the rebels didnt git, and hed better tak cear of what hes got an let the fort go. But then he ses, he'll fite him, becase he belongs to there mid-justices and has the "property qualificashun."

2d Note the Bean. Dont let the rebels tak this letter prisner; for Ginral Pop and (urnel Cosby will be and with me for tellin about Capt. Penn's proclamations, an the Washinton rebels when they s me cumin along with them, will say, THARE CUMS JO DRINKER, MR. POPE'S MAN, an they will tak me and tuk me up on the first hanging lim, like a bitin dog.

Garden Seeds.

Of the last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscri-

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking, Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the conve nience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale, cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c. JOHN STICKNEY, near the Ky. Bank. Lexington, Feb. 8 .-- 6-4.

FOREIGN.

The sales of cotton in London, during the week ending January 11th, amounting to upwards of per cent, stocks, reduced, were on the 15th, at tion throughout the country, particularly in the manufacturing districts, and all securities relative to these countries had advanced rapidly. So great was the rage for speculating in Mining lrawn up by Alexander Hamilton, and had it not Shares, that one in the Real del Monte Mine, on Egeria left Plymouth for Carthagena, with Col. commissioners for Mexico. Orders has also been They further more told me, that, let our aggrie- sent to the British agents at Buenos and Chili to that the constitution was the immediate act and doing so. Sir Charles Stuart was likewise about Portugal declined an arrangement for acknowlaround to another door for entrance into the holy edging the independence of Brazil, it was underup-I say strongly barred up-as they and from the I treaty of commerce with Brazil, based on the fact of her independence.

These proceedings seem not to have been relished by the French government, if we may judge from the language of the Etoil, their official journal. It is there said, that "the principles of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as France, are at variance with what she (England) there. We had as well set the wolves to watch has done. If her object be commerce, France never will consent that she stipulate for exclusive privileges. Considered in a political point, England has committed a dangenous act by the eximple which is thus given to her own colonies."

Another expedition to Africa to explore the ourse of the Niger, is said to have been resolve on by the British government; Captain Laing, who was at Sierra Leone under Sir C. M Carthy is to be at the head of it, with two secretaries, It men, and an ample supply of money and other

necessaries.

From the London Public Ledger.

We have received a copy of the Message to the American Congress, and give to-day sucl parts of it as are worthy of General considera-It is as usual a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influ ence which good lustitutions, with a wise Government, have upon the lot of a people. These good effects are so perceptible in the present instance that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the Imperial Presses of Vienna and St- Peter-burg. If we compare the situauation of the Americans, as it is described in the lawful money of the United States. Bond with approved security bearing Interest from the date will he recruiting be required from the nurchaser. Said property or the contingent expenses of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will he required from the nurchaser. Said property or the contingent expenses of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will he required from the nurchaser. Said property or the contingent expenses of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will have been seen as a subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will be required from the subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will be required from the subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will be required from the subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the subject of the recruiting bearing Interest from the date will be required from the subject of the recruiting bearing Interest fro ties, how the countrast strikes us; whilst it confirms those political predilections which we share in common with all freemen. In one country we see every thing having a tendency to make man what his Creator intended him to be, lending itself to this grand social consummationuniversal education cherished; industry encour aged; person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel and what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompanied in other countries.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKFORT.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERTSON, EARL OF LAN-CASTER, of the Royal Army of the centre, to their Majesties, the Septemviri of the United States.

Royal Army of the centre, Head Quarters, U. S. B. Bank, Eouisville, Jan. 20th, 1825. May it please your Majesties. Although you may have received partial statements, from Col. Sir W T. Willis, Commodore Bryan and other Royalists as to the progress of the Royal cause in Kent'y, yet I feel bound to give you a more particular account and especially of the grand pattle lately fought between the Royallists and the rebel Judge-breakers

on the plains of Frankfort. A long time previous to the commencement of the campaign, the greatest exertions were made by your friends, their Majesties, the Triumvirate, to fill the ranks of the Royal Army. The largest bounties were offered, which were promptly paid at the branches of the United States Bank and at the old Bank of Kentucky. Enlistments progressed with such rapidity, that we began to entertain great hopes of being able easily to subdue the rebels .-But in the mean time, one of the rebels, who called himself Patrick Henry, circulated a report that the "rich and well born" royalists wished to govern the country: to rob the people of their rights and to make your friends the Triumvirate, absolute dic tators of the laws of the land; and he published to the rebels so many strong reasons for his assertions that they immediately took the alarm and began to beat up for volunteers. From this time the royal cause began to languish: And when the two armies were mustered and numbered in August last, it was ascertained that the rebels had a majority over the royalists of near sixteen thousand men. The a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful rebels chose Maj. General Joseph Desha as their Governor and commander in chief and insisted that, like the venerable Shelby, he should take the field in person against the Royalists. They chose hiess. s. Rowan and M'Afee Maj. Generals, and Messrs. Ward, Daviess, Beauchamp and Denny, B. igadier Generals, together with many Colonels, Majors,

mined to take the field in person. They appointed his grace General Weaklift, Duke of the Town Fork, their commander in chief, together with several Major Generals and Brigadiers of the nobili-24,000 bags; hemp was at 42 to 45%. Three ty, &c. to assist the commander of the royal army.

Both armies now made vigorous preparations for the opening of the campaign. Early in Octobers The recognition of the South American States their Majesties, with his grace General Weaklift. and a part of their forces marched to Frankfort, where they were joined by General Sir Achilles sneed, & Sir John Mere-shell with a chosen body of royal guards. They fixed their head quarters at the old Bank of Kentucky; but lodged themselves which 70l. only had been p'd sold for 1200l. On in a splendid Mansion, which belongs to the Branch the same day that the Romney sailed the frigate | Bank of the United States. They here held several councils of war, to determine on the most effectual measures to defeat the rebel army, which was shortly expected. On the day of October, vances be what they may, we have no right to ex- form treaties with the governments of these their majesties were joined by the balance of the Countries, whenever they should be desirous of royal army, and on the same day the rebel army arrived under the command of the Gov. in person. will of the people; and that it was by and through a to proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to Brazil He fixed his head quarters near the Capitol and on an important political mission; and in case early next morning he drew up his forces and delivered them an able speech, in which he endeavorued to prove the usurpations of their Majesties, the Triumvirate and the right of the people to rule themselves. After which the rebel Generals called a council of war and appointed a deputation of their most respectable officers, to wait upon their Majesties with a catalogue of grievances and demand redress, or otherwise that their Majesties should forthwith surrender their authority and permit other rulers to be appointed in their stead .-This catalogue of grievanoes was presented to their Majesties Ly Maj. General Rowan. Their majesties wished time to consider of this business, which was readily granted by the rebel Generals. After many days deliberation, their majesties sent into the rebel camp a RESPONSE, in which they clearly prove their right to rule this country regardless of the opinions of the people, and that they are not responsible to the people or their rebel army for ERROR OF OPINION or any thing short of Judicial corruption. This response produced great marmering in the rebel army and they cried out with one voice "LEERTY OR DEATH." The rebels had the audacity to send a proud defiance to their Majesties, in which they reiterated the right of the people to govern themselves and even to reverse the decrees of their majesties, the Triumvirate. Both armies now prepared for a general engagement. The Governor drew up the rebel army in order of battle, with the right wing under the command of Maj. General Rowan, assisted by Generals Ward and Daviess, on the West of the old Capitol; the left wing under the command of Maj. General M'-Afee, assisted by Generals Beauchamp and Depny, on the East of the old Capitol: The centre, near the Capitol and fronting the old Bank of Kentucky, the Governor commanded in person. Their Majesties formed their centre at the old Bank of Kentucky, where they stationed their royal guards under command of Gen. Sir Achilles Sueed and Col. Sir John Mere-shell. They ordered General Flournoy, Marquis of South Fork, General Allen, Marquis of Winchester, with the right wing of the royalists to march upon the left wing of the rebels, and bring on the engagement, whilst his grace Gen Weaklift with the left wing was directed to keep the right wing of the rebels in check, prevent reinforcements, &c. until their Majesties should receive intelligence of the success of their right wing upon the left of the rebel army. As soon as the royalists under Generals, the Mar-

quisses of South Fork and Winchester, made an attack upon the rebels under General McAfee, Col. Carneal, it is supposed from his great love of Col. Sir John Mere-shell, deserted and came over to the royalists. This defection produced great confusion among the rebels; but, by the exertions of Generals McAfee, Beauchamp and Denny, order was soon restored and the rebels then fought with a coolnes and bravery rarely ourpassed. The Marquis of South Fork now led the royalists to the attack, and charged upon the rebels with great violence, and was ably supported by the Marquis of Winchester, but they were received by Generals Denny and Beauchamp and Cols. Ailen, Yancy and Ewing; with such cool and determined courage, that they were unable to make any impression upon the rebels, and they soon retired. The Marquis of Winchester renewed the attack and was supported by the Marquis of South Fork and Colonels Sir Francis Lockett and Sir James Crutcher and was again repulsed with loss. The Marquis of South Fork enraged at his repeated disasters, returned to the charge with more violence than ever: but was again repulsed with considerable loss, which threw the royalists into great confusion. Generals Beauchamp and Denny, who had hitherto acted on the defensive, took advantage of this favourable crisis and led the whole rebel force to the attack. They charged with such impetuosity, that the royalists were unable to make any effectual resistance, and athough the Marquis of South Fork and Winchester and Col. Sir Francis Lockett and Col. Carneal, lought with the greatest bravery and did wonders in rallying the royalists and resisting the charge of. the rebels; yet the royalists were overpowered by numbers and forced to fly in every direction, leaving the rebels to claim the victory.

When their Majesties, the Triumvirate, receiv ed intelligence of the defeat of their right wing &c. Their Majesties, the Triyuvirate alsoniciers by tire rehels, they were greatly vexed and or-

the royal army, except the royal goalds, water in a solid bo ty, with their helmets, shields and antiborised the Potomac and Olio canal, etack the right wing of the rebel army under Genspears so arranged as to render them almost imspears so arranged as to render them almost impenetrable. His grace General Weaklift, was
anticipating the contemplated attack, reviewed anticipating the contemplated attack, reviewed at first much embarrassed at the sight of this no- creased value to the recourses of that vast and ferther wing of his army early on Tuesday at first much embarrassed at the sight of this nome right wing of his army early on Thesatay vel compact and formidable body of rebels; but tile region which will ristantaneously over-pay the aids de-camp, Majors Barry and Monroe. He having somewhat regained his wonted coolness, expenses of the work. The transportation of arms found the troops, both officers and men, in high spirits, anxiously awaiting the attack and resolved to overthrow Judicial Supremacy and restore to the people their pretended rights, or perish in the attempt. In the mean time the royal army in the attempt. In the mean time the royal army petuosity of the Roman Legion and made a tre-prejudices and estrangements which are apt to arwas put in motion by his grace General Weakfit, mendous as ault but we found them as him and im-His grace was elegantly mounted upon a beautifil white horse, richly caparisoned with the most costly trappings. His dress was rich and splendid beyond description, with a long white plume waying in the air. On his breast he were plume waving in the air. On his breast he were force to the attack, and charged the rebel hosts a large golden breast-plate, with this inscription with all the bravery his grace could summon to his a large golden breast-plate, with this inscription with all the bravery his grace could summon to his in large capitols; "MYSELF." In his left hand aid from heaven, earth or hell. His grace continthe held a large golden shield, upon one side of ued this daring and masterly attack for four or five hours; but with no other effect than to cut off Capt. which were inscribed. The Canstitution Alexander Hamilton and Judicial Supremacy, on the other; The Supreme Court of the United States? If their Majesties the Triumvirate should be detailed by the rebels, we will appeal to their Ma throned by the rebels, we will appeal to their Majestics the Septemviri for assistance.

The rebel army was led out to meet him by Maj. General Rowan. The General was mounted upon a fine black horse plainly caparisoned. a large brazen shield, with this inscription on

promply returned his fire. Col. Sir Squire Turner commenced the attack on the part of the attack upon the rebels, crying out King Caucus! King Caucus? as he charged upon their ranks; which somewhat disconcerted the Governor's aidde-camp, Maj. Barry, and friendly counsellor ed upon the enemy, and like Goliah of Gath, boldly defied the armies of the rebels He called upon any of their burning and shiting lights equal terms in a pitched battle.

The gallant Col. Joyes, David like, advanced upon our Goliah and engaged him in a single com upon his old friends the rebel Judge breakers. This so enraged the rebel army, that, by one . lant Major Sir Charles Thruston now made a under the banners of his cousin the Earl of Bards- pouncing the Governor, General Rowan and Maj. town. He opened a heavy fire upon the rebels When their Majesties the Triumvirate received to inspect virilantly the application and disburse the very rear of his cousin, the Earl, closely pur- fortress, the old Bank of Ky. with their royal ty so essentially depend. To the influence of this sued by his assailants and would have been cap- guards under the command of Sir Achilles and

son advanced upon him, he fell back and ordered and leave this scene of disaster as soon as possible. lie debt, a gadnal increase of our navy, and a Capt. Simpson and Col. Cosby to take his place, Arrangements were accordingly made, and about steady prosention of such public works, as the inbut the gallant Maupin joined Maj. Mason and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of Dec. whilst terest and security of the country require. An ecompelled them to retire under the banners of the Governor and Maj. Barry were making ar- vent, which will forever distinguish the present his grace. Sir Daniel again marched between the two armies; cried out King Caucus! King Caucus! King Caucus! Many of the royalists exclaimed that their Majestics mounted thei single combat. But the venerable General Sir as Procter did before the venerable Governor Shel-Thomas Kennedy, declared that, as it was by.

The at night, it would be impredent, and proposed Thus ended the memorable battle at Frankfort. a cessation of hostilities until morning which was agreed to and both armies retired into their and I fear has forever overturned judicial suprema-

army was drawn up in battle array by his grace General Weaklift. He ordered Col. Chappeese the Septemviri, have so long and so rightfully to discharge my duty, can afford a proper return for of the royalists to make a bold charge upon the rebels, which was promptly executed and maintained a long time with great effect. Major Sir Charles and Capt Wilson were ordered to support Col. Chappeese, which they did with great! bravery; but were resisted by Col. Shortridge. who returned their fire with great boldness. Maj Triplets again charged his old friends, the rebel judge breakers, and was ably supported by Maj. T. Willis and Sir Charles M. Commingham were est and feeling that connect us, makes the sense of then or leved to the charge, which was boldly duty I experience most truly a source of pleasure. and very ably executed by the latter and resisted by Major Summers and Marksberry.

Col. Litton of the rebel army now made a daring assault upon the royalists, crying out to give no quarters, but to slay and spare not.' He was indignantly opposed by Sir Squire, and not being supported by the rebels, was forced to retire .- Maj Sir Archibald Woods of the royal- industry, tempted into new channels, have been lond instabnent of their subscription will become due ists now made a formidable attack upon the rebe s but it being late at night, he was not supported by the royalists, and fell back to his own troops, when both armies retired into their respactive encampments.

Early on Thursday morning the 23d of De-than estimated. Whether in peace or in war, the cember his grace General Weakiff, led out the fiscal and economical results of a system of internal

[royalists to renew the battle with the rebel [Improvement, which shall bring into Jellmate and] dered his grace Gen. Weaklift, with the whole of Rowan had previously drawn up the rebel army extensive territory, must force themselves upon the the royal army, except the royal guards, to at-

It was now dark, and the royalists, despairing of and domestic manufactures will exert fire. In a moment all was confusion and this for-His dress was of next domestic cloth. He were midable phatanx was completely broken and might the present se sion, limited by the Constitution. a breast plate of brass upon which were ascribed have been defeated, had it not been for the great-Liberty and Equality. He held in his cft hand est exertions of Generals Rowan and Ward. Gen. Ward instantaneously cried ORDER! and one side: 'The rights of the People:' and on the used every exertion to reorganise the phalanx, but one side: The rights of the People: and on the was unable to succeed, until General Rowan director. The Judiciary must be responsible to the ted his aid-de camp, Maj. Mason to processing through the rebel army, that it was a TRICK of the Just as the armies met, Col. Cosby deserted royalists. By this means order was restored to the and joined the banners of his grace, General rebel phalanx, before the royalists, who had also Weaklift, and as a proof of his sincenty, com- been thrown into confusion, could take any advanmenced a tremendous fire upon the recels: but tage of their situation. This treachery so much was quickly silenced by Major Mason, who a general charge upon the royalists. Col. Holt broke from the phalanx and rushed upon the royal ists crying out to the rebeis to follow him, and give royalists; but was quickly repulsed. Gen. Green no quarter, but he was met by Col. Sir Richard Marquis of Dan. then made a bold and daring New, who indignantly assailed him and compelled

im to retreat within the phalanx. Maj. General Rowan now ordered Gen. Daviess lead the rebel phalanx against the royalists which was promptly done with such violence that it required the gratest exertions of his grace, Gen. libb; but he was mickly repulsed with disgrace. Weaklift, and the Earl of Bardstown to prevent Col. Sir. Daniel Breck, then made a charge upon the royalists from surrendering to this formidable the rebels, which I endeavoured to support; but attack. But at this critical moment, the Earl of we were soon forced to retire. Sir Laniel, not Bardstown rushed upon Gen Daviess and assailed at all disheartened at our repulse, agan advanc- him with such violence that he was forced to retire with precipitation and the phalanx was thrown into great confusion, The royalists shouted victhe whole royal legion to attack the broken plaof war, to come out and meet him or fair and lanx of the revels. The eagle eyed Rowan san bat. Both armies looked on with admiration General Weaklift, like the Nemean Lion. His to a still more important and interesting subject. and the deepest solicitude, hoping that the bat- grace was instantly thrown into the utmost conster- An effort was made to procure a fair extension, to tle might be happily terminated by singe combat. nation, and affrighted fled through the thickest the western states, of the benefits of our judicial But just at this important crisis, Maj. Triplet de- ranks of the royalists. Gen Rowan then charged system, and such an organization of the Supreme serted to the royalists and opened a heavy fire upon the Earl of Bardstown, who was forced to re. Court, as seems to be demanded, not only by the to say that I soon shared a similar fate. In the by the general form and spirit of our institutions. I mean time the Marquis of Dan, Sir Squire, Sir am sorry to bay the effort was not successful; the consentaneous movement, they charged upon William, and many other royalists of interior note measure was not finally acted upon. It was urged that the royalists and from this moment the battle assailed General Rowan in the rear and at each the present session did not furnish time for full disbecame general throughout the whole line, & Maj. side, crying out Casar? Casar? down with the ty- cussion and irvestigation. I regret to add, that a-Triplett was repulsed with considerable loss, by rant; but he shock them from him "as the lion mong the formidable obstacles which we had to en-Majors Booker and Hunter. The Marquis of shakes the dew drops from his mane." The rebels counter, was the corps of lawyers who act in the Dan made a bold attack upon Gen. Daviess, but now shouted victory! victory! and the royalists fled double capacity of representives in Congress and Dan made a bold attack upon Gen. Daviess, out in every direction. Col Breut, Marquis of Green, attorneys in the Supreme Court, who are indispos-was repulsed and driven to the very rear of the made great efforts to rally them but all in vain! for ed to perceive any imperfection in a tribunal royal army. Gen. Hardin Earl of Bardstown his grace, General Weaklift, was flying from rank which their profession and interest made a bold assault upon the centre and was ably to rank, crying out my horse my horse, a kingdom them to revee. I cannot be understood to reflect Daviess ailed by Majors Mason and Garth. Col. the U. S. B. B. at Lexington. He then became Court, and torender that tribunal in some degree that the bill was doubters dare not hesitate to make the admission Hardia now deserted from the rebels and fought as seave as Pompey and issued a proclamation de- responsible to public opinion.

ture I, had it not been for the timely assistance Col. Sir John Mere-shell, with a determination my of our expenditures, and the rigid accountabili-

ey in Kentucky. Indeed, I should not be astonish ed if its shock like that of an earthquake, should Early on the morning of the 22nd the royal even reach the Capitol of the Union and shake my abilities though humble, have been faithfully maintained over the people of the United States.
God preserve your Majesties many years.
GEORGE, Eagle of Lancaster,

Commander of the Royal Army of the Centre.

To the Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District composed of the Counties of Jessamine, Lincoln,

It will be before in mind that, previous to the mmencement of my service as your representa live, the great principles of internal improvement and domestic manufactures had not been incorpo rated into our national policy. At the last session they both prevailed. The views of political econmy by which they were recognieuded, have been o far justified by their effects. Individual skill and stone and Lot, will please to take notice, that the sec rewarded by encourageing profits, and stimulated on the 10th of nextmenth by fairer prospects; and the public revenue exhibits a corresponding increase. On these important ada corresponding increase. On these important advances in the practical wisdom of our councils, I to make payment in order to enable the institution, to sincerely congratulate you. The advantages they within its contractly paying \$850 specie which will be ective eacumpments.

Early on Thursday morning the 234 of De-than estimated. Whether in peace or in war, their By order of the Board of DRECTORS.

ise between the inhapitants of remote districts; appropriation of one bundred and fifty thousand illars to the extension of the Cumberland road to being able to break this solid phaianx by fair and other. Whatever diversities the products of our and open warfare, the Marquis of Dan, devised the industry must augment the intercourse of our citibold stratagem of throwing them all into confusion | zens, and the communication between the different by proclaiming that the city of Frankfort was on parts of the country; and this intercourse will require and maintain a system of roads and canals. has been still further abridged, as to its legislation, by the important contingent duty, which devolved upon the House of Representatives, of electing a President. It is true that the ballot for a President consumed but a short time, but it will not be denied that it occupied much of our time and attention previous to its commencement. performance of this important duty I deemed myself the organ of your wishes As far as I could ascer. tain them, I so voted. I was among those who supported the claims of General JACKSON. But, lthough our ordinary duties were thus interrupt ed, we passed a bill, in addition to the acts already alluded to, authorizing the President to occupy and settle the country near the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon River. And much time has been consumed, and much taleut elicited, on the bill making further provisions for the suppression of pire cy; a measure called for alike by the interests of rumanity and of commerce; a bill to provide for los es sustained by the citizens of New York, on the Viagara frontier during the late war; a bill further o provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States; the general, military, and naval, appropriations for the present year; a revision of the whole system regulating the General Post Office Lepartment; a bill to endow the assylums for teaching the deaf and dumb of Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania; resolutions providing a fund for the tory! victory! and h s grace General Weaklift led encouragement and diffusion of literature throughout the United States; resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States upthat the crisis had now arrived, which was to de on the subject of electing a President and Vice cide the fate of the great battle. He instantly President, we which have not, but may be, finally restored order to the broken phalanx; sounded the acted upon at the present session. In addition to charge upon the royalists and rushed opon his grace these topics, much time and attention was devoted tire before him; then upon myself and I am sorry characterofits decrees affecting Kentucky, but

salutary principle, exemplified in the strict econo His grace General Weaklift, now charged up-on the centre of the rebels; but seeing Major Ma-tion under the command of the valiant Sir Achilles tary of the Treasury, a rapid reduction of the pubto make of his private resources; and I was proud in voting for this measure of justice, to be the organ of your sensibility to his pre-eminent claims,

and chivalrous virtues. In reviewing the term which I am about to com-plete, I experience the satisfaction of knowing that that Judicial Supremacy, which your Majesties, devoted to your service; and that if an ardent zeal the honour which your preference has conferred on me, I shall not be considered faithless or ungrateful. The last election, though closely contest nt a poor and tame expression of my feelings. To

> Your Fellow-Citizen, T. P. MOORE. Feb 26th 1825.

Lexington Library.

ALL OTHERS, indepted to the Library either by

Laxington March 17 1825-11-3t

Communications.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The Grand Jury, at the present term of the Mont gomery Circuit court, deemed it a part of their official dety to present the majority of the last Le gislature for repealing the law organizing the cour of Appeals, and establishing a Supreme Court and determination of that department of the Govern and their representatives. The Court party, coscions of their weakness in that County, had to resort to this stratagem in order to sustain for a mo ment their desponding hopes. The presentment and a correct history of the transaction will be viewed by posterity, and indeed by the presentgeneration, in no other light than a feeble effort to divance over the heads of the people, an aristocraic party within the United States. Through some ragical influence, pretty well understood in he county of Montgomery, the Deputy Sheriff, acidentally, summoned a Grand Jury, highly compaed of judge mater als: It is a remarkable fact hat two of the well selected band were genuine publicans, and refused to sanction a proceeding liberty and independence of the people. From pression will accord with their own. about three or four weeks — The document, when are the men who composed the grand retinue of this appeared to present some inroads, the result of time; and the Court party crowded in considerable numbers about the court house the day before the exhibition of this indicial farce.

Jury would have the country to rely.—And such are the men who composed the grand retinue of this splendid usurpation. In my next I shall examine and relute the flagritious doctrine, and point out the numerous absurdities contained in the presentation of this indicial farce. exhibition of this judicial farce.

Those who subscribed their names to the presentment were, at the last/election, worthy disci-ples of judge sup gry, and all, with the exception of one who did to vote at all, voted for Judge candidates: and in that/section of the country a lisapprobation upon the cheek of every in elligent of it. The two most active jurges in bringing about this bill of attainder were, an old and experienced land-monger whose sole object is to prostrate the Occupant law passed at the last session of the Legislaure, and a certain old constable, who but a few years since was removed from office, by the County court, for malfeasance in his official conduct. To a plain-meaning man, not skilled in he dup'icity of intrigue, it seems that these two atter characters were very unfit to fill so high and norable a station as that of Grand jury man. hing like virtue and justice, but a complete libel pon the dignity of human nature .- The motives of the Constable may be justly appreciated, when we consider his aversion to any persons being removed from office for any crime whatever; had it not been for this new-fangled doctrine of a factional majority, he might still have been in office. Another juryman, not habituated in the practice of of the land-jobber, and who nibbles a little in the ousiness himself, suggested that it might have the same tendency on public sentiment if the presentment should be made without being accompanied with the sanctity of an oath .- The idea was received with avidity, and accordingly the clause of their being sworn was instantly obliterated: Considering that, if by an act so unprecedented they should belie and disgrace their understandings, and prostitute, to a purpose so ignoble, the glorious privilege of jurors, the erasure of the oath might be some extenuation. Now whether they were or

quarter may, perhaps, be scored into a slavish ola sience; but the Revolutionary Patriot will regard it as he did the proclamation of George the third when he commanded him to return to his allegiance as a good and loyal subject. Shall we, however consider the voice of this body, public opinion! in is answered no! for the people there are as democraffic and as fond of freedom as ever. I do not wish to be considered as intruding upon the rights of a majority of this well selected band who thus only another stride of judicial asurpation, and ould a aken the people to a proper sense of the ment to awe into a slavish submission, the people jority. Let us therefore continue to watch, with an unceasing vigilance, the friends of judicial onnipotence natil the all powerful voice of the people shall rise up in judgment against them and, with the irresistible violence of the storm, scatter their troops never again to be collected.

But who are they that cry so vociferously and so vehemently that the constitution is lost! They are men who generate and give impulse to such measures as this presentment. They are the men who exert every energy to impede the progress of civil order, and zealously desire the eternal prostration of the Occupying Claimant Law .- Who are in favour of a Consolidated Government; and whose avaricious enthusiasm is seeking to subvert the liberties of the people, and to fasten upon them a tribunal whose principles of Aristocracy and op-

These are the characters upon whom the Grand every circumstance, this scheme was in agitation Jury would have the country to rely.—And such

LEONIDAS.

LA FAYETTE-NO. 4. TO THE PEOPLE.

A free government cannot support itself, unless bare catalogue of their names produces a frown of its own laws are capable of correcting the disorders Montesquieu. The authority of the Supreme Court of the Union

was produced in the last number of this paper, to prove that the controverted clause in our constitution with respect to the Judiciary, conferred the power of creating the Court of Appeals, upon the Legislature The reason which induced the Con vention to delegate that trust to the body which annually represents the people, rather than exercise that power itself, will be found in the maxim quoted from Montesquieu. The Convention itself, was a legislative body, authorised by the people to Their characters and conduct have, for several prescribe the paramount and permanent law which years, been considered not only a mockery of every was to delineate and establish the Government. It declares the separate powers of the three departments, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. It constituted and established the two former, defined their powers, provided their offices, the means and numbers to execute them, and fixed the time and place, when and where, they should be exercised. May it not be emphatically demanded why the same creative hand was not applied by the Conven disregarding his oath, but a sly cunning disciple tion to the Judiciary? That budy was unquestionably competent to the task, and might well have declared how many Judges should sit in the Court of Appeals. It might have pointed out the powers it should exercise, and have given the officers to execute them. Examples are to be found in the Con-stitutions of Delaware and Maryland, and in those of other states in which the Court of Appeals is established by the Constitution, where the whole work is as carefully finished in respect to the functionaries and powers to be exercised in the Judicial department as it is perfectly completed in ours with regard to either the Executive or Legislative were not upon oath, acting as they were in the ca- branch of the Covernment. If then, the Constitu pacity of jurors is a matter which has given rise to a tion of Kentucky intended that the Supreme Court ew controversy. If they were upon oath, without of this state should be a constitutional court, why intending it, they have run against a sawyer, and did it not pursue the course of Delaware and Maryare objects of commiseration rather than severe land, and constitute the tribunal? Why did it give animadversion. When these sages of constitution- neither form nor substance to the court in the Conat law had resolved to make the presentment, and stitution: neither say of what judges it should conhaving had the attorney for the Commonwealth sist, nor define the powers it should exercise-but sworn to give evidence, and likewise a "Fiddler" rather choose to leave the whole a blank-to preto whose tune they were prepared to dance a fifteen sent the vacant jurisdictions to the Legislature handed reel they, by some power of hocus pocus, that it might supply the void! The motto quoted at conceived themselves unswern, and on the suc- the head of this paper answers all these interiogamade a bold assault upon the centre and was ably supported by the intropid Col. Cosby; but Gen. For a horse! His friends made every effort to respect to the mark I have nade upon them both and forced them to retire. Col. Sir Squire Turner and the gallant Major. Sir Charles Thruston now made a land made a lant Major Sir Charles Thruston now made a bold charge upon the rebels and were supported by the brave Sergeant Major, Col Tayler; but they were repulsed with some loss by General they were repulsed to the find of the danger to be appresentment fraught with much "nimble advocates of the measures alluded to will finally presume the production is composed of the same was advocates of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The discussion of those subjects will serve to awaken the public mind to the danger to be appresentment fraught with much "nimble advocates of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The discussion of those subjects will serve to awaken the public mind to the danger to be appresentment fraught with much "nimble advocates of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The discussion of those subjects will serve to awaken the public mind to the danger to be appresentment fraught with much "nimble advocates of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The discussion of those subjects will serve to awaken the production is composed of detach-loss to the same of the subjects will serve to advocate of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The discussion of those subjects will serve to advocate of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The production is composed of detach-loss to the finally presume that the planted of the mind to the danger of the measures alluded to will finally presume. The production is composed of detach-loss to the finally presume that the planted of the mind to the danger of the section of the sect contradictory, but rendered per ectly rediculous by its pleasure, that even the sceptics, the Kentucky drawn by men not belonging to the Legislature, and yet who has heard of the dreadful results in As our Government was formed by the people and this is one of the grounds of complaint." Now those states, with which we are threatened in Kenfor their owngood, it is their right, and their duty it is a known fact that their presentment was drawn tucky, if the people should decide that the courts in but was soon repulsed by the gallant. Captains but was soon repulsed by the gallant. Captains and Maupin and compelled to retreat to Morgan and Maupin and Captains and Maup by a person, not belonging to the Grand jury-and this country are placed by the constitution within they cannot be sincere. Do they believe the peo- states concurred in conferring on their respective ple to be as ignorant as themselves? or why do they Legislatures the power of changing their Judicial complain of an offence, of which, they themselves systems? That their "own laws might be capable of Col. Sir John M. M'Connell who made an able of holding out to the last extremity. But upon ty of our public officers, as well as to the operation are guilty in making the presentment, is it not of correcting its disorders:" that they might be capable (ty of our guide of a judicion tariff, may be attributed the prosper in a judicion tariff, may be attributed the prosper of the strong fortress, their munitions of the strong fortress. The Grand Jury is made an appendage to the court if the courts should by the introduction of false prinfor wise and valuable purposes. Its duty is of ancient origin, well defined and limited by the acts of the General Assembly, and while it moves in its should swerve from the line in which it was intend-

appropriate sphere no danger is to be apprehended ed to move, or if a change of the circumstances of But when it is made a practical contri- he country or its increased experience, should vance by designing men to give false colouring to show the propriety of a new organization of the syspopular sentiment and to promote the daring usur- tem, that a remedy should be found in the great orpations of the Judiciary, one of the main securities gan of the Government, which represents the peoof the citizen is prostrated and taken away. For ple themselves, Is it to be supposed that while the whenever either branch of this Government looses constitution carefully provides for the dangers to be sight of the object for which it was made and exer- apprehended from the unintentional errors as well cises power which was never intended, disorder and as the purposed wrongs of the two higher departconfusion, and even anarchy must follow. During ments of the Government by making them immedithe sacred war of the Revolution, Grand Juries ately responsible to the people by repeated elec-like a phalanx of brother patriots breathed liberty tions in addition to the modes of trial furnished for into the people and awakened them to a sense of crimes or misdemeanours, that it should have less their oppressions and wrongs; but never till now the Judiciary department wholly without correct was their infunce exerted to usurp power and twe for its mistakes in addition to the remedies pregive strongth to the arm that has blasted the peace, pared for its abuses? Or is it to be supposed that and hopes and harmony of the country. Never while the Convention contemplated every thing elso before have Grand Juries attempted to lead Free in our new Government to be progressive, and as ded, eventualed in returning me a member of the tempted to raise the fallen usurper and make the tempted to raise the fallen usurper an with ardent feelings of gratitude to my friends is people love and follow him. It is a step unparal to be beneficial—while the Legislature itselfs sul ieled in the new world. We have to look for its ject to alterations to me of some of these continges Mercer, and Washington.

The approaching termination of the period for highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and the my ambition of the period for highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and to deserve it, is highest object of my ambition; and the my ambition is a second of the my ambition; and the my ambition is a second of the my ambition of the utmost limit of my hopes. Whilst I flatter my the life-guard of Robespiere, who told the people, is it to be supposed that the judiciary should give to you, succinctly, the principal public self that experience will increase my ability to be honor him even when his foot-steps were marked alone was intended to be exempt from the salutary Morris, but they met with such a warm reception from the salutary from Col. Booker, that they were thrown into measures to which the present Congress has given from Col. Booker, that they were thrown into measures to which the present Congress has given tions to be useful to my constituents, and to our rise, and the gratitude inspired by your confidence to measures to which the present come to this! have they fallen so low as to be public come to this! have they fallen so low as to be come to this! No: the ex Judges themselves the public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? The public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? The public come to this? The public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? Who describes the public come to this? The public come to this? Who describes the public come to the public come the blind and willing advocates of those "who dare not contend for this monstrous proposition. love power and forget right?" What safety has the They admit that the courts of original jurisdiction numble citizen now, if this body should desert him in which the citizen has the deepest stake (for and give power and sanction to the daring struggles these tribunals his life and riberty as well as as b of an ambitious Aristocracy! None, unless he ex- property are the subjects of decision) are whole rts that irresistible sovereignty that sleeps within within the Legislative controll-They admit to im. To it he must appeal? I beseech the people that the Supreme Court itself is liable to alter think and action themselves, and not be thus die-plion by the acts of the Legislature: and I will shape ated to. And what does the presentment mean? from their own concessions that the whole systematically the state of the system of It means that the citizens of this State have no of the Supreme Court issusceptible of change, a ight to legislate for themselves and to judge of their may undergo a new creation by the same pow awa constitution. It means that their represents and that their late Honours now contend merives have no right to repeal laws heretofore enact- for themselves as the incumbents of the station.

, however timous they may be: Upon the same principle it may be said that nothing is law but the lowing declaration-"It is true that the number In the address of the ex-Judges we find the will of the Judge, and that it is the Supreme Law of the judges of the Supreme Court is in the power the land! This doctrine may suit those countries the Legislature; but when once fixed it cannot where the people have no rights, but here it ought lessened except the office to be taken away is and will be disdained. The weak and timid whe | cant." Here then it is plainly asserted that if have no resolution to oppose oppression from any ther Boyle, Ousley or Mills were to racate it

away. If then all of them were to abandon the made dependent upon the Legislative body, which, be anotished by the Legislature, and the Supreme of the very tribunals to which they look for protect Court organised on a different system! Would tion against a higher power. Judge Blackstone, in not the Legislature under such circumstances, up his Commentaries, in recapitulating the laws passed on the ground taken by the ex-Judges themselves, since the revolution, which he says "have assertstand justified in removing the present system, ed their liberties in more clear and emphatical which they now say is the impediment to reform, terms," mentions the law which has made the and be at liberty, as they were at their first meet- "Judges completely independent of the King, he ing after the formation of the Constitution to adopt ministers & his successors" instead of the present, the system of Maryland, or timation that it is even desirable that the judiciary that of the Federal Government which brings to- should be made independent of the Legislature,gether the Judges of the inferior courts to review, Such a plan for the security of liberty was never as an appellate tribunal their own decisions, delivides and of the tribunal their own decisions, delivides of the tribunal their own decisions. ered in their different circuits? What then let me has taught to sigh for and feel the value of freedom demand is the obstacle to such reformation now, if Such a scheme has ever been held by the illustriou the public interest required it? The old court lights of that land as incompatible with freedom, a would donbtless present themselves and declare incompatible with personal safety as it regards life that the tenure by which they held their appoint-litself and every right which makes existence a boon ments prohibited the alteration. This is indeed to man. In the volume of the Commentaries from their last subterfuge, the only pretence left them, which the above passage is quoted, Indge Blackof which they endeavour to make the most by holding it but in the sentence above quoted from their Legislature with the courts of justice, by which the address; which distinctly admits nevertheless that power assumed by them of declaring constructive the office would be in the power of the Legislature if the officer should leave it. What is then the tenure by which the judge holds his appointment! If "families from attainder, and their estates from conis truly set forth in the protest of the minority of fiscation. On this occasion Judge Blackstone rethe Legislature when they say that the Constitutionarks, that "Sir Matthew Hale is very high in his tion declares "the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts should hold their offices Juring good behaviour & the continuance of their respective courts." Now it is apparent that the tenure of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts is precisely the same, and consequently as it is admitted on all sides that it is no obstruction to the abolition of the offices of the inferior judges, it cannot upon any principle of reasoning be allowed to have an opposite effect when applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court. But let me call on the public to Executive and General Assembly, are all to be sub-mark the adroit manner in which the late judges ject to the constructions of the Judiciary: if the The French government had refused attempt to turn the Constitution wrong side out .-The Constitution declares that the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and during the continuance of their respective courts: evidently shewing that however well they may behave in office, yet that they may be ousted by the discontinnance of the court itself. The judges have invert- ernment which can be called independent, the judged this plain inference, and have made the office es themselves excepted. Nothing the Eagle of depend upon the continuance of the individual of our country, which seemed destined to soar so high the office. The Judge says "if I vacate the office, closet of the Judges, to be stript gradually of all the office may be abolished:" but the Constitution the plumage which gave vigour to its early flight, declares that the office may be discontinued and the and at last to perish in the cage. tenure of the individual who holds it, be destroyed. With what feelings will the people turn from the sophistry, with which the selfish heart clinging at stitution. once to power and profit, not unfrequently deludes the very bosom within which it beats, and cheats the head which it teaches, to play the part of a

public deceiver. Notwithstanding the decisive refutations which have been produced from the Constitution, from Legislative precedents and the highest judicial authority, evincing in the clearest manner the fallacy of the pretensions set forth in the address of the ex-Judges, they have partisans who are yet heard to contend that the late act is a violation of the spirit, if it does not impuga the letter of the Constitution. They proclaim that the Judiciary is, and oug it to be a separate, co-ordinate and independent part ORDER OF THE DAY-Head Quarters, Lima, Deof the Government. That the judiciary is a separate and co-ordinate branch of the Government, I will not hesitate to admit: but that it is or ought to be independent in the sense in which that phrase is employed by the advocates of the old Court, I utterly deny That the functions of the Judges of Sucre. the courts of law are separate from those of the Executive and Legislative, is unquestionable. The fatter departments have never, nor can they ever properly take cognizance of law suits between individuals. This is the separate duty of the courts: and in the decision of the charges which come be fore their respective tribunals, they display the coordinate and independent power of the department they represent. The power thus exerted in deciding controversies litigated before them is said to be co-ordinate and independent, because the de-crees and judgments rendered by them do not depend on the will of the other departments for a sanction, and because it is beyond the constitutional power of either to reverse or defeat the decisions. The Legislature has never attempted to arrest the indicial authority repealing the replevin and other remedial laws, as exerted in the case of Lapsley vs. Brashear, and Blairvs. Williams, although the Judicial act in those cases contravenes the act of the Legislature, which the people repeatedly on recent occasions and in all past time have recognized as a valid and constitutional power coming within the province of the r representatives. The Legislative and Executive-nay, the people themselves have submitted to the decisions in these and in every other individual case which has been adjudged by the late court, and in this way the co-ordinate and independent power of the Judiciary has been displayed. But does it follow from this that there is no reform for the system itself, if the agents who administer it prevent it from the purpose which it was intended to subserve and assome novel and unconstitutional powers! Is there no remedy for the detects of a system which may spring from a want of foresight in the first Legislatine which gave its original confirmation, and no responsibility for the abuses which shail grow up in it, from the incompetency of the efficers, to whom, from time to time, it may be confided! Such doctrine, in placing the Supreme Court beyond the reach of Legislation to secure its independency, would in fact prostrate the independence of the Legislature and if course the people represented by it. What, let me demand, would be the result. If no remedy could be found for the mischief to be apprehended from the precedent and principle set up by the late court in the case of Lapsley vs. Brashear! As it regards the individual concerned, there is indeed, no remedy: he loses his rights by the judgment of the court irrecoverably. But does it follow that the Legislature of Kentucky loses its right of passing remedial Laws in the cases prohibited by the court! If it does, where are we to look for the cq-ordinate and independent power of this branch of the Government! The great hody of the people; nay, a majority of the friends of the old court itself, consider the opinion in this case, erroneous, though honest .-Now if the erroneous opinions of this judicature can rob the representatives of the people of their acknowledged constitutional rights of legislation in one case, and the precedent is held to be conclusive and irrevisable, they may do it in all cases; for every state te may in some way be made the subject of judicial decision, and the whole Legislative power, so far as the Judiciary choose to exert their supremacy, may be swept away, and even the Constitution itself may be destroyed, and a substitute be found for it in the constructions of the Judges. Is it to be for a moment admitted that the patriots of Kentucky who formed the Constitution ever designed to build up the independence of the judiciary at the expense of the independence of the people! No such supposition can be indulged. It is in direct repugnance with the spirit of freedom which

breathes throughout all the institutions of this coun-

try; and it shall be shewn, on some future occa-

sion, by an array of all the constitutions of the sev-

eral states, that so far from the judicial authority

being made supreme over and independent of the

Legislative power, it is made subject and rendered

people, in a great variety of ways and in the most

bench at once, would it not follow as a consequence there, in some degree, represents the people, that from their admission that the several offices could they may themselves, be exempt from the tyranny There is here no instone gives an example of the interference of the treasons was prohibited, and the subjects of England preserved from the most terrible executions, their encomiums on the great wisdom and care of the Parliament in thus keeping Juiges within the proper bounds and limits of this act by not suffering them to a new general Congress, if before its assembling run out upon their own opinious into constructive treasons, &c." But upon what shall we rely for treasons, &c." But upon what shall we rely for protection, (if the theory of the advocates of the late court prevails,) against the constructions of our Supreme Indicatories, both State and National? If the constitutions which have been made by the Conventions, and the laws which are enacted by the short of a return to their former state of degrada whole government is to receive its impulse and take hert Wilson a passport to return to England from its direction in conformity to the honest opinion of the judges, rather than from public opinion; and if there is no power known to the constitution whichcan counteract the honest errors of the supreme functionaries, will there be any thing in our Govficer, and not as in the constitution, the officer upon and so free, must submit to be mewed up in the LA FAYETTE.

P. S. In another article the mutual dependence address of the late judges, so replete with efforts to of the several departments of government will be is stated to have come to no decision on account an honest conscience. impose on their understandings! Let it be with shewn and the subordination of the whole on the feelings of commiseration: such, such is the vain people manifested, from the principles of the con- ed of England to the foreign Ambassadors, who

FOREIGN.

VICTORY IN PERU.

To the politeness of Captain Fox of the schoon er Tobacco Plant, from Carthagena, we are indebted for the "Gaceta de Carthagena de Colombia," to the 29th of January, containing the articles of capitulation entered into between the Colombian and Spanish generals, on the evening of the great battle of the 9th of December, on the field of Guamanguilla, and also the proclamation of Bolivar dated Lima, December 22.

cember, 22 1824. night through the aid-de-comp of General Sucre, were both named as candidates for the office of the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho on the Governor General. 9th instant, under the orders of the immortal Gen.

After five months skilful manœuvring on both des, and several engagements which always resulted gloriously to our arms, General Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the eighth instant the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of our camp. General Valdez, on the vanguard, commanded the right, with four field pieces four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars; General Monet with five battalions; and General Villalobos the left, with seven pieces and four battalions. The peared, I didentertain the opinion that some no remainder of the cavalry and infantry of the Span-

sh army remained in the rear. Our attack was made in the following order: General Cordova attacked the right with the second division of Colombia, composed of the battalions of Dogota and the voltigeurs of Pichinea and Carraccas. General Lamar had the command of the left, with the battalions of Peru and legious the left, with the battalions of Peru and legions nos. 1, 2, and 3. The division of General Lara tertain, without insulting the generous testimonial was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched, with supported arms, with an intrepidity that has few examples. They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to lose ground, and confusion instantly became apparent among them. The division of Pera having met with a more vigorous resistance at the enemy' vanguard, under General Valdez, was reinforced by General Lara with two battalions under Vencefor and Vargos of the Colombian Guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of The second squadron of the hussars of Junin, under the intrepid commander Olabarria, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadion which was posted on the right of General Valdez and obtained a complete victory. The grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry. The regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the active Co. Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the vice king's guard, and put them to the rout. This brave Golonel received three woulds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted them selves as beroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle. Our loss has been one General, eight officers and 300 men killed, and 6 Generals, 44 officers and 480 men wounded; that of the enemy, the vice king wounded, 6 generals de: d, and 2,600 men dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army, under General Canterac, capitulated with General Sucre, on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards, in Peru, are given up to this re public. All the Spanish army, and fifteen generals are in our power. The chief, ad interim. MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Office of the N. Y. Evening Post, Saturday evening, March 5-6 o'clock. FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship Bayard, by some of the designing politicians of this country. Capt. Roburson, in 30 days from Havre, we have with taking bold and high-handed measures: but, received Paris papers to the 1st February inclu- as they were not designed for any benefit to mysive, containing London dates of the 29th Janua | self, I should not, under similar circumstances, rery. We have also received our regular files of frainfrom a course equally bold. The man who, London and Liverpool papers to the 24th January, in time of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any by the packet ship Silas Richards.

againt the naval power of their oppressors, which annot fail to remove all doubt, had any remained, that their independence as a nation is now effectially secured. After the engagement of the 14th |c Legislative power, it is made subject and rendered November, off Candia in which they were prevented from etterly destroying the fleet of the Pacha people, in a great variety, of ways and to the most of Egypt by a violent storm, it appears that the lat-direct manner. Even in England, where the inde-pendence of the Judic ary is boasted of as the bul-ter left the station he occupied in the Bay of Ma.

o lice the office itself might be abolished and taken | wark ag inst the tyranny of their Kings, it is still | cri on the 24th of the same month, with the inten-| country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor | (giving the mythal right of search on the seas and tion of proceeding to Candia with provisions for made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course that place. The Greek Admiral Miaulis re- "his conscience" assured him it was altogether ceived intelligence of this movement by one of his squadron, and immediately pursued the enemy with the whole of his fleet, and came up with him about noon on the 25th. The Greek's broke | could be appear again among us, might be so considthe Egyptian line at the first attack, entirely de- ered, because he dared to be a virtuous and sucfeated the enemy, and were actively following up the victory by pursuing the fleet of Ibraham statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster Pacha, which was steering towards Alexandria in the utmost disorder. So completely crippled were the Egyptian naval succors, that it was thought the Pacha of Egypt would retire from the notice and animalversions of Mr. Clav; but, the contest; and being now confinced of the considering that, by an opposite result, my country weakness of the Sultan, that he would soon de- has been somewhat benefitted, I rather prefer it clare his long meditated intention of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and re-establishing the independence of his country. The Pacha last 12 vessels of war, among which was a fine frigate that was burnt; and 15 transports, 7 of which vere destroyed, and 8 taken by the patriots. The victorious fleet had entered the port of Hyever of reputation either he or I may possess. By
drin. In the battles of the 14th and 25th, 3000 a reference there, it will be ascertained that I did the markets. In consequence, considerable egita-Egyptian troops were taken prisoners by the Greeks. No alarm was felt in Greece on account of the revolt of Colocotroni, and there was every reason to believe that the civil broils no one beheld me seeking, through art or managewould be put at an end to by the convocation of the faction had not submitted to the Executive government. Other accounts say that the rebels had all submitted.

The Turkish Divan is stated to have resolved on listening to no proposition from the Greeks

The French government had refused Sir Ro-Brussels by the way of Calais, although the application had been made by the English Ambas sador at Paris.

The French ministerial paper continued to reprobate the conduct of Great Britain in recognizing the independence of South America; and past, done more injury to the cause of freedom, and of the crew of the United States' schooner Gramthe government paper L'Etoile of the 29th Jan. the rights of man, than ever did a military Chieftain; sia, and France, had determined not to acknowledge the independence of Mexico and Columbia. seen some men too making the boldest professions, The Councils at Madrid, which had been held who were more influenced by selfish views and conof the apathy which prevailed. They complainappear to have given evasive answers.

The Paris Moniteur a nouncesthat Mr Brown the Minister of the United States, had presented to the Court of France: 1st. The answer to the notification of the death of Louis XVIII; and, 2dly. his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary; and that M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Ambassador at Lisbon, had landed at Brest on his return

The progress of the British arms in India is said, in the British Traveller, to have been greatly impeded by the want of cordiality among the highest authorities in the government of that country. A charge in the administration was His excellency, the Liberator, received last expected, Lord Beresford and Lord Bentinck

> The following letter from Gen. Jackson to Sam uel Swartwout of New York first appeared in the National Advocate, by permission of the latter gentleman.

THE LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 23d 1825 My DEAR SIR: Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the recessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, e centre as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain peared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary, for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it. the appearance of personality more than, any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it with which I have been honored by hinety-nine electors of the people.

I am well-aware that this term, "military chief the enemy was about ten thousand, and that of ours lain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay and certain of his friends; but the vote, with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me. I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they may make of the epithet "military chieftain.

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life even in the lays of my boyhood, I contributed my nite to shake if the voke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Mulitia, in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the West, when 3,000 went with me to the field to sup port her Eagles. If this constitute me a "military chieftain;" I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the Western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the Savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared-not with any view of personal aggrandizement but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable-the honor, the safety and Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, McH glory of our country! Does this constitute the value, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, Will ams character of a "military chieftain?" And are all |-14.-Nat. Int. our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed 'military chieftains," and denounced therefor! If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men, in future times of need and peril. With me, it will make no difference; for, my country at war I would aid, as- Command in South America, and to put on a Crown sist, and defend her, let the consequences to my- these Powers promising to support him in such a self be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged course necessary to maintain the rights, and privi-GREECE. The Greeks have struck another blow leges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to mit ority. And if these op mons and sentiment-

entitle me to the name and character of a litary chieftain." Lam content to be so consid--satisfied, too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases,

cessfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as "a military chieftam." Even Washington cessful soldier,-a correct man, and an honest and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe

politician and a correct statesman. Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit: it might have enabled me to escape even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him. thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a pure tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself--to the judgment of an enlightened. patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunall would rather appeal, whence is derived what- ry. Having waited upon this gentleman, he deot solicit the office of President; it was the trank tion exists in our market, but no transactions of and flattering call of the freemen of this country consequence are going on. The conjectures are ot mine, which placed my name before the nation various. Some suppose the ports are of ened for When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, ment, to entice any Representative in Congress has arrived belongs to Canada,) but these are only from a conscious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper ournt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor his intention to hold no diplomatic intercourse with cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a viola- any Power whichshall make treaties with his insurion of pledges given, or of instructions received.

By me no plans were concerted to impair the our eprinciples of our republican institutions nor to prostrate that fundimental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never, in any manner, either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest legree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned

by integrity and merit. Demagogues, I am persuaded, have, in times unnounces, as a positive fact, that Austria, Rus. and, in our country, at least in times of peace, thing of this in my march through life, and have for the purpose of delibererating on the matter, siderations, than ever they were by the workings of

I became a soldier for the good of my country: difficulties met me every step, but I thank God. it

was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war ov r, and peace restored, I retired to ceived to the Senate of the Unton, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not my self, and I trust I never shall. If these hings make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
ANDREW JACKSON. To Sam'r. SWARTWOUT, New York.

THE CAMETER.

THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE EDITED BY JOHN M. M'CALLA.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES. On Saturday next, an election is to take place of a Trustee for the town of Lexington, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Cloud. It will be recollected that this election is intended as a test of public sentiment in relation to the policy pursued by the board, in relation to the removal of obtractions in the streets.

Dr. Cloud has consented to serve if again elect-

DEWITT CLINTON, has declined the mission to England as successor to Mr. Rush. It is believed that he is unfavourable to the administration, and will accept no appointment under it.

GEN. JOHN BROOKS, late Governor of Massachusetts, died in Medford about the last of February, in the 73d year of his age.

The report that Chief Justice Marshall intended retiring from the office he now holds, is contradict-

MR. Poinsett of South Carolina, has been nom inated and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Mexico. This appointment is calculated to give general satisfaction.

The Senate have confirmed the appointments, made by the I resident in the Cabinet, as tollows. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, Secretary of State. Mr Bush of Pennsylvania Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Barbour of Virginia, Secretary of War.

The Senate spent the whole session of yesterday on Executive business, and, of course, with March 24, 1825. lesed doors -- their Proceedings on Treaties and

Nominations being always private.

In the course of the day, on a motion made to hat effect, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the confidential proceedings of Monday far as regarded the vote on the appointment of Mr. Chay as Secretary of State. To gratify public curiosity, as well as to comply with the presu med intentions of the Senate, in disclosing their proceedings in this particular, we publish the vote which was as follows

YEAS .- Messrs Barton, Bell. Benton, Bouligny Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes Maine, Johnston of Louisiana, Kane, King of Alahama, Knight, Lloyd of Mass. Mills, Rowan, iggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Van Dyke

NAYS .- Messre. Berr en. Branch, Cobb, Eato

We learn from a respectable source, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that since the Liberator Bolivan arrived in Peru, a deputation from the kings of France and Spain has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme measure, and probably piedging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Abiance It is reedless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Cong ess of Colombia - and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed or the particulars.

SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION. The most important decision made by the Senate ve sterday, we presume, was the rejection of the why, in h's opinion, I neither merited his nor which relates to this Convention, we shall be ena ir confidence.

Ir Clay has pever yet risked himself for his can only state, that the first article of the Treaty of Treaty of JOSEPH LOGAN, Adv.

coasts of Africa and the West Indies,) was stricken

at by a vote of 28 to 12, as follows For the Article .- Messrs. Barton, Benton, Chase layton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke-12. Against the Article .- Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Bou-

igny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickeron, Eaton, Gillard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes Miss. Johnson of La. Kane, King of Ala. Lloyd of Md. Lloyd of Mass. Macon, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams-28, The Treaty was then rejected, nem, con. National Intell gencer.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Monday Roon, March 7. The packet ship New York, Capt. Bennet, was announced below, early this morning, from Liver-cool, the wind being strong at N. W. She was to ave sailed on the 1st of February. About 11 o'clock, it was ascertained that a passenger reached town early this morning, over Long Island, and that the shiplest Liverpool on the tenth of Februathour; others, that the price has risen for the admission of Canada flour only, (as the gentleman who conjectures.

It is said that the King of Spain has announced gent colonies.

It is confirmed that the Portuguese Ministry has been changed according to the wishes of the British Ambassador .- Mero. Adv.

BY YESTERDAYS MAIL. Mr. Clay and Mr. Barbour, entered upon the duties of their respective offices, at Washington, on

the 9th instant. A great fire took place at St. Thomason the 12th ebruary, which destroyed 500 houses and stores. Much greater damage would have been done, but for the active exertions of Capt. Sloat, and a part. pus, then lying in that port. The fire was occasion. d by a trick of an old woman to detect a thicf.

Mr. Crawford and family left Washington on the 11th inst for his residence in Georgia. General Pard has been appointed Governor of

the Ter. itory of Arkansas. Trieut. Col. Roger Jones, is appointed Adjutant General of the United States Army
It is asserted that Mr. George Kremer will very

provably be dected the next Governor of Pennsyl-

A ball was given to General Jackson on his arrimy farm to private life, where, but for the call I re- val at Baltimere. Mrs. Jackson's ill health prevented him from passing through Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, on his way home



Payeile Hussa S, at lentimi!! Meeting fthe company will be held at Mrs. A Meeting fine company
KEEN'S IN on Saturday next at 4 o'clock to ed; and vill consider his election as an instruction to maintain the course adopted by the board. the uniform; the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Byorder

THOS. H. PINDELL. Capt.

J. Winn, 1st. Sergt.

The Lexington Artillery (adets A RE required to hold themselves in readines at a moment's warning, to march to any point which may be most expedient, to receive and escort the Nation's Guest, the veteran Gen ERAL LA FAYETTE, whose arrival may be expected between the 24th and 30th of April. A SALUTE will be fired by a detachment of the Company, stationed at some suntable point with the Ordnance, as soon as it is ascertained that the General has entered Fayette county—the salute to be continued until the escort arrives with the General at his lodg; ings in town.

By order of Capt. J. M. PIKE, JOHN B. COLEMAN, Or'd. Serg't.

PRACTICING BALL AND DANCING SCHOOL. P. RATEL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gen-

themen of Lexington that by the request of several persons, a Practicing Ball will take place on satu day next at Mr Girons Ball koom, and will continue every too weeks for the remainder of the season. Tickets of admittance as formerly \$1,50.

P. R will also open his school on the 8th, (second Fridy of April) at the room above mentioned. Days of tuition Friday, after noon; and saturday morning & Lexington March 24, 1825-12-3t.

Journeymen Black smiths. I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and

who can come well recommended.

JOHN EALS. Lexington March 24, 1825-12-tf.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having returned to his school will instruct a small number of majes and females. T. B. PINCKARD. Lexington March 17, 1825-12-5t.

To Persons interested.

ALL those indebted to Thomas Ai Chillen dec'd are requested to come forward and discharge, the Convention lately formed with the Government of same as the accounts are now ready for accounts. Columbia, in relation to the Airican Slave Trade and all those that have claims against sain M Quil-The injunction of secrecy having been removed by then are requested to present them for payment pregive that as the reason to the citizens of the the Senate, from that part of their proceedings perly authenticated; and as an early settlement as absolutely necessary it is to te hoped that this is

Lexington March 24, 1325-12-31.



POETRY.

FOR THE EENTUCKY GAZETTE THE WARRIOUR.

This lifeless form, which worms consume, Was once the dread of every eye; Conquerers! behold, and mark you tomb, For there, at last you all must lie; Then why pursue, through blood and strife Th' eusanguin'd laurel bathed in tears! Why trample down the blessing-life; And rise to fame, on other's fears!

Though glory's dazzling meteors play, And gild the trophies nations twine; Ket are they false, the flashing ray Will only light a broken shrine. What though your banners breast the gale la gallant pomp, above the brave, hime eye will faile, thy blade will fail, When hovering near the silent grave!

Ye who have smote with iron hand The rictims of your ruthless force, Must also seek that lenely strand When you have run your blood-state'd course. Nations may raise the spotless urn Eashrine thy ashes in its cell:-Thy name on time's drear desert barn Like beacon flames on rocks that dwell.

But shall the virgin's sigh the poet's verse, The father's griefs, the pangs of age, Blast all thy glories with their curse And shade thy tale on history's page. What then avails the bust-the brass-The arch-the victor shout, and we come cry For these forgot like mists shall pass, Yet those dark deeds shall never die!

Look then upon that mouldering heap. Adoraed with all the pomp of art; How calm, how still the warrior's sleep It speaks a lesson to the heart. Thus will you tread the crimson field, Ravage the land, and burn the cot, To death's cold grasp your honours yield And naked fill this lonely spot!

Then tear those wreaths your brows that dech, Take those that fadeless bloom And when thy form shall sink to wreck, They'll live beyond the tomb!

WILLIAM.

VARIETY.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Two men meeting one day, "Do you arow," says one, "that our friend Councellor D. is dead." "Yes, I know it," replied the other; "and the report goes that he has left few effects." "flow could be otherwise," says the other, "when he had so few causes?"

It was one of the weaknesses of Madame De Stael's mind to wish for the distinction of beauty. She had the folly to say "she would give half her Intellectual capacity for the power of interesting."

In quest of a compliment, she once tried, when in company with Talleyrand and a lady of great beau

For Sale by Charles Doane, Cincinnati. ty, to make him show a preference. But in vain 24 in. by 5 No. 31 wire. a \$2.25 pr. sq'r. f't. she put suck questions as she thought inevitable; 24 " 4 " 32 " 2 37½ she put suck questions as she thought inevitable; 24 " 4 " 32 " he parried all. At last she said, "Now if both of 24 " 5 " 29 " us were drowning, which would you try to save?'
"O Madame!" he replied, bowing to her, "you

In the Police Court of Edinburgh a stately old lady, who appeared as a witness in a case of theft, for her Christian name, thought the question very impertinent, and declared that not having heard it since she was married, she had

Impromptu, on a recent quarrel between two Barristers, when they politely retorted on each other the epithets of blackguard and scoundrel. For lawyers to call each other such names,

As "scoundrel" and "blackguard," forsooth, Only shows to the world, if they like to take pains, Now and then they can speak the plain truth.

The late Dr Dodd, who was executed for forgery, as he was stepping into the mourning coach which conveyed him to the scaffold, was asked by a woman who had imbibed the notions of the Free Thinkers-"Now! where, where is the Lord thy God?" He, in reply, told her her to go home, and turn to seventh chapter of Micah, 8th, 9th and 10th verses. She did so, and afterwards went and hung The following are the verses referred to: "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall I shall arise; when I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me I will bear the indigua-tion of the Lord, because I have sinned against his grice. Sir Diner on King Caucus! King

Caucus?' and renewed his challenge to fight a single combat. But the venerable General Sir Thomas Kennedy, declared that, as it was Lite at night, it would be imprudent, and proposed implexion, blue eyes dark hair, down look when spo a cessation of hostilities until morning which was in to appears somewhat intimidated; had on when agreed to and both armies retired into their left here a new jears coat and pantaloons and a new agreed to and both armies retired into their

dev of the United States, do hereby publish and make known that a public sale will be held at Land Office for the District of Salt River. In the state of Missouri, on the third Monday in May next, for the dispo District, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo, which were relinquished to the United states prior to the 1st. day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved on the 2d day of March 1821, entitled "An act for the reliet of the purchasers of pub-lic lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," which said lands are situate within the following described town

West of the 4th principal meridian. Townships 49, 50, 51, 53, & 54 of range 1 49, 50, 51, 5, 5, 54, & 55 of "2 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of of 3 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 8, 57 of "4, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 of "5, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 61, of "6, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60 "7 49, 54, 55, 56,

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in

ar numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this day of January, A. D. 1825.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President. GEORGE GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers of the laws of the United States in Missouri and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing proclamation over a week until the day of sale Feb. 17, 1885- 7-13t

JOB PRINTING Of every description neatly executed at this By the President of the United States 41 In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare, and make known, that a publicale will be held at the Land Or. fice at Talkhassee, in Florida, on the third Monday of May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz. Township I south of Kange I west of the Meridia

time 2 and 2 north of Range 1 do. do do do do do do
1234 and 5 east Frational 3 do. do. Township I south
I and 2 north 1 2.3 4 and 5 Fractional township 3 The sale will commence with the lowest number of

section, township, and rango, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from Given under my hand, at the City of Washington.

this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE. By the President.

GEO GRAMAM, Commissioner of the General Land Office

CAUTION.

two notes, executed by me, to Mex. Atchison, on the 3d day of this month, one for two hundred dollars in commonwealths paper, and the other for three hundred and sixty dollars, in eash bonds, for Common wealths paper, both bonds due two days after date as I am determined not to pay said notes, unless compelled by law, as I have not received entire value for them.

JOHN S. BLACKFORD. March 5th 10-31*

J. M. PIKE,

RANE STOCK OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOUTE-BY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. Lex Feb 24 1825-8-tf.

DR. G. T. KATEIE.

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lex ington & vicinity, that he intends CLOSING the practice of DENTISTRY in March. He may be found at Mrs. Keens Inn.

REMOVAL. THOMAS Q. ROBERTS,

CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMET for Mary May, in the town of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed om her former stand to the House lately occupied by Capt George W Thompson, which is more in the Centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office. Having procured additional Rooms to those be onging to the said stand, she will be enabled to acommodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my best exertions used to give general satisfaction. Harrodsburgh March 3, 1825—9-tf.

W. T. BARRY,

NEORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY, JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs will attend to hisbusines in the Fayetse Circuit Court. JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs
will attend to hisbusines in the Fayets Circuit Court;
And JAMES SHANNON Esq. and COL JAMES
CLARK in the Jessamine Circuit Court; in aid of his
late partner, CAPTAIN TIBBATTS

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the I reasurer of the company. Lexington Feb 24 1825-8-tf.

Whitemore's Machine Cards.

1	24 46 4 5	" 32 "	2.371	46
1	24 11 11 4	44 33 44	2.75	66
-	24 " " 5	30	2	46
1	24 " " 7	11 28 11	1.75	766
1	18 4 4	4 83 4	2.75	66
1	18 " " 2	" 33 "	2.75	66
1	Filliting" 1 1-8	11 and	11 inch from 35 a	44.
1		ALSO TA		
1	1 2 2 3 oz	12 pr	lb 3 oz	13
-	4 oz	14	6	15
-	3	16	10	17
1	12	18	14	19
4	16	21	18	28
1	20	25	2d clouts	23

Ten Dollars Reward.

Cincinnatti Feb 24 1325-3-4t

3d clouts

PANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th inst an apprentice to the trade of house Carpenter, named JAMES HAMILTON. He had on when he went away a short car sinet coatee, dark jeans overalls and a half worn fur hat. He is a handsome face light hair He also took with him two new cotton rts, and a pair of jeans overalls in addition to what

Any person delivering him to me, shall receive the above rewards and all persons are warned not to har-

LEVEL HILTON. Lexington Feb. 24, 1825-8-4t.

One Cent Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber living m exington, on the twenty-first of February JOHN WAN an indented apprentice to the Cabinet busi-ss, he is about 18 years old 5 feet 6 inches high fair hat; the above reward will be given if brought back on harbouring him as I am determined to prosecute

THOMAS B. MEGOWAN.

Lexington Feb 24, 18?5 -8-4t
The Olive Branch, (Danville Ky) will publish the bove three times and forward their account to this

The Bell Tavern.

On Jefferson street near the Court House. LOUISVILLE Ky.

S Now occupied by the undersigned, where genteel boarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices AMOS EDWARDS.

Louisville Ev Feb 10th 1825-10-3m

hand and Negroes For Sale. IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Fay-ite county Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter vioore's heirs: the subscriber effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday ne 20th day of May 1825, two lots of Land, one con aming 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which and is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Fikhorn, about ten miles North

East of Lexington -ALSO-NEGROES. Betty and two children Milissy and William; which properly decerded from Peter Moore dec'd to Nancy and Blackwell Moore dec'd. The Land is well water-ed and tills good; the Negroes young and valuable A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved sacurity pay-able in gold or silver.

TAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. The practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Hourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec 20, 1824 - 25-if.

Literary.

THE undersigned Trustees notify the public that they have employed a competent teacher and opened a grammar school at Wainet Hill meeting house seven miles South East of Lexington, where will be taught the Latin and Greek languages and all those branches preparatory to entering college. Boarding may be had in respecta, ble families in the neighbourhood on moderate terms. from 40 to 50 dollars in specie] ROBERT STEWART,

WALLER BULLOCK, JOHN TODD. Fayette County Jan'y. 10 1825-2-tf

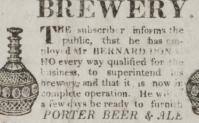
CAUTION.

THE public are hereby notified that any person or ersons found taking or laying down any tence or fences or cutting down any timber on any of our planta-tions or woodpastures, shall be dealt with according to Law; or any stock found trespassing on said premises (our tenants excepted) shall be taken up as estrays and dealt with as the Law directs.

JOSEPH REARD, Sen H. BEARD, JOS M. BEARM, LAWRENCE DALY, FRANCIS M'LEAR. CHARLES M'LEAR. WILLIAM ROMAN.

ranuary 27 1825-4-3t

LEXINGTON.



of the best quality and at the usual prices.

Farmers are requested to bring in what merchantable BARLEY they have now on hand, for which he will give 75 cents per bushel in currency. And he will be ready to purchase any quantity of the same quality of the ensuing crop at that price.

He has a quantity of SEED which he will supply to them at the same price. WALTER CONNELL.

Lex. Jan 27 1825-4-

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.

To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones. To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence. To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part the ground To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or

To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,

pany. Feb. 3 1825—5—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the
WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, vw. Scale Beams and Stee!sorts of Mach nery, Hearth Irons almost always on one has been conducted for many years.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith

Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.
THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Twoor three hands will be taken to learn Feb. 10, 1825.—6.-tf.



ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS, RESPECTFULLY Inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue. and Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the

Colour renewed.
Lexington. Feb. 10, 1825-___6-tf

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST OF SECOND DAY'S DRAWING OF Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, SIXTH CLASS,

Which took place at the Court-House on Monday the 14th of March, in presence of the Magistrates and others required by law, whose Certificates are filed in the Manager's Office.

Fortunate Nos. drawn from the Wheel. 1.—No. 29,....2.—No. 21,...3. No.—13. The Manager has the honour of announcing the folowing as the result, agreeably to Scheme.

The Ticket having for its Combination, Number Phirteen, Twenty one, and Twenty-nine, has drawn

\$530 IN SPECIE!!!

All Tickets having upon them two numbers \$10 each Every Ticket laving one of the above drawn numhave drawn two dollars each ers only, have drawn two dollars each.

COULDER WILL BE PAID with our usual promptess as soon as the Prize Ticke s are present d.

J. M. Pike Manager.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, & FEBRUARY FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT, TERM 1825. JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT, ABSALOM CAVISS'S beirs & others CHANCERY

DEFENDANTS. THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it ppearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-endant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and ally Selfare no inhabitants of this commonwealth and hey having failed to enter their appearance herein a greeably to law and the rules of this court; on the mo on of the complainant it is ordered that unless the aid defendants do appear here on or before the first y of our next June term and answer the complainants ill the same shall be taken for confessed against the id it is further ordered that a copy of this order be serted in some authorised new-paper published in is Commonwealth for two months successively agree

> THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c. (HICKEY, r. Q)

HEMP WANTED

He highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOustt. Lex. Sep. 23, 1824—39-tf

LAW NOIME.

DANL MECARTY PAYNE & W FRAZER, AVE united in the practice of the 1.2W in the Cir-Cuit and County Courts of Fayette County. One or the other will regularly attend the Courts of Jessa mine, Woodford, Scott, Owen and Grant. Business confided to their management will be industriously attended to. Their office is on Main-street, Lexington. Lexington, September 2, 1824 .- 35.-tf.

To the Public.

The partnership hertofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of CONNELL January 13th, 1825-2-tf and McMAHON has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Walter Connell has become the sole proprietur of the Brewery heretofore owned by said firm. All persons indebted to said firm are request ted to make payment to said Connell, as he alone is authorized to collect the debts. Tho-e having claims against said firm are notified to call on said Connell in order to have the same adjusted.

WALTER CONNELL, JOHN McMAHON. Oct 3 1814,-44.-tf.

DRAWSIN JANUARY. Grand Masonic Hall Lottery of KINDUOKY.
SIXTH CLASS:......NEW SERIES.
HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 POLLARS SPECIE

BRILLIANT SCAEME. Priz of \$2,000 is 1,000 100 3.200 1,600 166 123 2975 5,954

3267 Prizes amounting to Every Prize payable in Specie at PIKE'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn

Whole Tickets \$2 50, Specie or its equivalent—Shares in proportion.—After 1st Drawing they advance to \$3-after 2d to \$3 50. J. M. PIKE, Manager, Office Main street near the Court House, Lex. Ky.

DOLLARS.

Have been sold and promptly paid within the last two years.—-TICKETS in all the EASTERN LOTTERIES constantly for sale at the Eastern prices, and prizes paid at the above FORTUNATE OFFICE

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE In Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclused and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

in its various branches, v. Scale Beams and Steel-pards made and repaird. The Iron work for all plied by a never failing stream upon which

and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pairs shall be assured to make them wall estimated by the sale of performing farming business. Four of the boys vicino at the person who broke into wall assured to make them wall estimated to the sale of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conversed to make them wall estimated to the sale of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conversed to make the sale of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conversed to make the sale of the converse of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and converse of the Commonweal spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & have been during the last year engaged in a bagging price of the work done at his shop.

The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also obtain with the premises a valuable stock of



Brood Mares & Colte
Cattle, sheep & hogs,
a distillery with its
apparatus capable of apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per. day to

together with the present crop of about 150 acres of corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming utensils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon, terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSO V. Jessamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf. LEXINGTON



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSI-NESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of Brass and Iron Work for Machinery, &c. may be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept n hand BELLS for Taverns, Horses, Cows; refine Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wafil Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention. May 16, 1822-5-tf

LAW NOTICE. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. ILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS W Lexington, April 6.1284 .- 15.-tf.



Feb. 17,-7 tf

ash for Whiskey ANTED, a quantity of good MERCHANTA-ELE WHISKEY, put up in good sound barrells, for which e paid on delivery. As a speedy purhase is wished, those who apply first, will of course

have the preference. Apply to T. KANE. Main-street Lexington

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty percent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their ows: manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,



A AS RETURNED TO LEXING. TON, and resumed the practice of MEDICINE in connection with list son DR. C. H. WARFIELD. Their Short is kept at the upper corner of Jordent Row, opposite the Court house Lexington, Aug. 12th, 1824-of

New Invention.

MONG the numerous kinds of useful inventions that have recently appeared before the public, the subscriber would introduce that of making SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, on an improved plan. both as it regards fuel and labour. So much so, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the fuel, and one third of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distilling. Stills made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to any size, to make from one to six barrels of whiskey in a day. Persons feeling disposed to purchase rights for individuals, or for a county, of the above invention, will please call at the Union Mills, Jessamine county where they can see stills on that plan in successful peration, making upwards of ONE HUNDRED GALLONS a day. Should they wish to purchase rights, Mr. David Crozierat the Union Mills is authorized to sell them. The following certificates from gentlemen who have erected the stills and traed the plan, are offered to the public.

DAVID CUTLER,

Inventor and patentee.

January 20, 1825 -3-tf. Having purchased the patent right of Mr David Cutter, on a new plan of distillation, and having and a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in Where prizes amounting to above a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in Stating it has far exceeded my expectation both as saving fuel and labor: I state farther it exceeds any thing I have ever seen: Given under my land this 2th day of January 1825: A: YOUNG:

> distilling, I feel it my duty to state to the public that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fuel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, than that made in the ordinary modes:
>
> Given under my hand this 17th day of January

After having a fair trial of your improved plan of

1825: Nicholasville:

JOSEPH H CHRISMAN. MR DAVID CUTLER: Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam Invented by Mr. D. Cutter, I hesitate not to say, that it is far superior in point of economy both of Labour and Fuel to any pian I have ever seen, and believe the Spirit

made in this way is equal to any now made in this D. CROZER: UNION MILLS Jessamine County K. Jan 10th 1825.

\$50 REWARD.

inst and took out of my money drawer about two bundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-ve and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them Tke public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825-3-tf FOR SALE

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LANDS One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the tranks fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf. WHISKEY WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

WAVID MEGOWAN.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

upper end of the market house. LEXINGTON MAY 16th 1824-20-t.f. Clock and Watch making.

THE Subscriber tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and informs them that, in connexion with Mr. THOMAS GRAY, on Main-Street, one door East of Mr. P. Bain's Hat-Store, near the Post-Office, he will repair every description of gold and silver Watches. Having had six year's experience in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he hopes by his assiduous attention to business, and the faithful execution of the work entrusted to

him, to merit a portion of public patrorag E. WILLIAMS. May 6, 1824 - 19 -tf.



HERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fc nce—and sufficiency of wood Apply to CHARLES WILLINS, or Col. JAMES TROTTER

Lex. Aug. 27th 1824-37-tf